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DISPATCHES, of which the following are Copies, have been received from Captain Anſtruther and Robert Craufurd, Eſq; by the Right Honorable Lord Grenville, His Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Head-Quarters of His Royal Highneſs the Archduke Charles of Auſtria, Herboltzheim, October 17, 1796.

MY LORD,

IN my Diſpatch of the 13th I had the Honor of giving your Lordſhip an Account of the Movements of the Corps under the Command of Generals La Tour, Nauendorf and Petrarſch, down to the 9th Inſtant. On the 10th General La Tour followed the Enemy towards Stokach and Engen; but finding that their Retreat through the Val D'Enfer could no longer be prevented, he diſcontinued the Purſuit; and marched by his Right towards the Valley of the Kinzig, in order to form a Junction with His Royal Highneſs. The Archduke arrived with his main Body in the Neighbourhood of Hornberg. On the 15th Generals Nauendorf and Petrarſch preceded him nearly in the ſame Direction. The former took Poſt at Eltzach on the 14th, and the latter at Kintzign. On the 15th the Corps of the Prince of Condé and General Frolich alone continued to follow the Enemy through the Defiles of the Black Foreſt.

In the mean Time General Moreau loſt no Time in profiting of the Advantages which his Van Guard had gained on the 9th and 10th Inſtant. He paſſed, with his whole Army, through the Val D'Enfer, and arrived at Fribourg on the 13th. Next Day he occupied Waldkirch, and his Poſts extended along the Heights on the Right Bank of the Eltz.

This menacing Movement of the Enemy, and the extreme Difficulty of making an immediate Attempt on Kehl, determined His Royal Highneſs to defer the Execution of that Enterprize. Leaving therefore a ſufficient Corps to obſerve the Place, he marched, on the 16th, to Malborgen, and aſſumed the immediate Command of the Army of La Tour.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT ANSTRUTHER,
Captain 3d Guards.

Head Quarters of His Royal Highneſs the Archduke Charles of Auſtria, Fribourg, October 21, 1796.

My Lord,

I Have the Honor of informing your Lordſhip, that, on the 19th Inſtant, His Royal Highneſs the Archduke attacked the Enemy, and, after an obſtinate Combat, made himſelf Maſter of all the Poſitions on the Right Bank of the Eltz.

The Troops deſtined for this Operation marched from the Camp near Kentzingen before Day-break; but

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but ſuch were the Difficulties of the Ground and the Badneſs of the Roads, that it was near Eleven o'Clock before they reached the different Points at which they were to aſſemble; they were then diſtributed into Three different Columns, of which the Right, under General La Tour, was deſtined to attack the Village of Kindringen; the Center, commanded by General Wartenſleben, was to carry the Heights behind Maltertingen; the Left, under General Petrarich was to proceed along the Road from Heimbarch, towards Emendingen, whilſt Major-General Merfeld, with One Brigade, attacked the Woods on his Left, and Prince Frederic of Orange, with another, endeavoured to paſs over the higheſt Parts of the Mountains, ſo as to turn the Right of the Enemy. General Nauendorf, from Elkach, had Orders to attack at the ſame Time the Poſt of Waldkirch.

About Noon the Action began: The Column of the Right met with a moſt obſtinate Reſiſtance; it was repeatedly repulſed in it's Attack upon Kindſingen, and the Succeſs remained for ſome Time doubtful, until HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS, PUTTING HIMSELF AT THE HEAD OF THE GRENADIERS, THEY RETURNED WITH FURY TO THE CHARGE, AND DROVE THE ENEMY WITH GREAT LOSS FROM THE VILLAGE.

Major-General Merfeld had no leſs Difficulty in making himſelf Maſter of the Wood above Keimbach; the Ground was extremely favourable to the Enemy, and he defended it Inch by Inch; nor was he completely driven from it, until the PRINCE OF ORANGE, after a moſt laborious March, through a Country which ſeemed impenetrable for Troops, appeared in the open Ground above Emendingen, and began to attack his Right Flank. From that Moment the Victory became deciſive. The Enemy repaſſed the Eltz at Emendingen and Deningen, deſtroying the Bridges in order to cover his Retreat.

General Nauendorf, mean Time, had been no leſs ſucceſsful towards Waldkirchen; at the Moment his Column were aſſembled he found himlf attacked by a large Body of the Enemy, commanded by General Moreau in Perſon, whom he not only repulſed, but drove beyond Waldkirchen, and made himſelf Maſter of that Poſt, and of the Paſſage of the River. On this Occaſion Three Battalions of the Enemy were ſurrounded, One of which laid down it's Arms, and the other Two were diſperſed in the Woods.

Early on the 20th the Van Guard of the Army paſſed the Eltz at Emendingen, and found that the Enemy had taken a Poſition immediately behind the Village of Dentzlingen, with his Right to the Mountains and his Left to the marſhy Ground beyond the Village of Verſtelten. His Royal Highneſs determined immediately to attack him; and for that Purpoſe ordered General La Tour, with the Right Wing, to croſs the Eltz at Deningen, whilſt he himſelf, with the Left, and the Corps of Nauendorf, advanced along the Plain towards Fribourg. The Advanced Guard of the ARCHDUKE's Column diſlodged the Enemy from Dentzlingen without Difficulty; but as General La Tour met with conſiderable Oppoſition, and was obliged to re-eſtabliſh the Bridge of Deningen, under the Fire of the Enemy's Artillery, it was Evening before he was able to force the Paſſage of the River; ſo that His Royal Highneſs did not judge it expedient to bring on a general Affair, in which only One Part of the Army could have been engaged. The Prince of Furſtenburg, however, who commanded the Right of General La Tour's Column, found Means to diſlodge the Enemy from Riegel, from whence he menaced the great Road to Briſach.

The whole Army paſſed the Night within Half Cannon Shot of the Enemy's Advanced Poſts, and every Thing was prepared for renewing the Action early this Morning.

The Enemy, however, did not wait the Attack; his Main Body retired during the Night, and the Rear Guard followed at Day-Break. A ſmall Corps only took the Route of Briſach, where it paſſed the Rhine, and deſtroyed the Bridge: The Reſt of the Army directed it's March upon Huningen, where a large Tete-de-Pont is ſaid to be eſtabliſhed.

During the Operations of the Main Army, the Corps of the Prince of Condé and General Frolich were extremely active in the Mountains. On the 18th the Prince of Condé drove the Enemy, with very conſiderable Loſs from the ſtrong Poſts of St. Megers and St. Peter, in the Valley of that Name, and General Frolich forced ſome of the moſt important Paſſes of the Val d'Enfer. On the 19th and 20th they continued to drive the Enemy before them, and this Morning appeared deſcending from the Mountains above Fribourg at the Moment that the Archduke's Van Guard entered the Town, and contributed much towards preſſing the Rear of the Enemy.

I am not at this Moment able to ſtate to your Lordſhip, with any Degree of Accuracy, the Loſs of the Auſtrians in the different Actions ſince the 17th, but am confident that it does not exceed a Thouſand Men killed and wounded. Amongſt the latter is General Count Wartenſleben, who received a Grape Shot in the Arm, whilſt leading his Column to the Attack on the 19th. There is, however, Reaſon to hope that the Wound will not prove dangerous.

The Loſs of the Enemy has been very conſiderable. Several Pieces of Artillery, and upwards of 2000 Priſoners, have fallen into the Hands of the Auſtrians. The Number of Killed and Wounded is certainly not ſmaller.

I have the Honor to be, &c.
ROB. ANSTRUTHER.

Head Quarters of His Royal Highneſs the Archduke Charles of Auſtria, Schlingen, October 25, 1796.

MY LORD,

I Have the Honor to inform your Lordſhip, that His Royal Highneſs the Archduke Yeſterday attacked General Moreau's Army, in the formidable Poſition of Schlingen, with ſo much Succeſs, that the Enemy quitted it laſt Night, and is now in full Retreat towards his Tete-de-Pont near Huningen.

Notwithſtanding the Victory obtained by the Archduke on the 19th, and the conſequent Operations

tions of the 20th and 21ſt, General Moreau, contrary to what was expected, determined to make another Effort to maintain himſelf on the Right Bank of the Rhine, or at leaſt to defer, as long as poſſible, the Paſſage of the River; and for this Purpoſe he took up a Poſition near Schlingen, the uncommon Strength of which could alone have enabled him to adopt ſuch a Reſolution without expoſing his Army to Deſtruction.

This Poſition, which General Moreau had choſen, is ſo uncommonly ſtrong, that I will attempt to deſcribe it to your Lordſhip, in Hope of conveying ſome faint Idea of the Difficulties of the Operation which has been performed.

The flat Country, which, extending from the Meyn to within Two German Miles of Baſle, ſeparates the Mountains of Franconia and Suabia from the Rhine, becomes, to the Southward of Mulheim, almoſt a regular Oblong, about an Engliſh Mile and a Half in Breadth, at the South-Eaſt Angle of which is the Village of Schlingen. This Plain is bounded on the South by a Rivulet, which, riſing at the Foot of the high Mountain called the Hoher Blauen, near the Village of Sitzen Kirchen, runs to Ober Eckenheim, and from thence, in a Weſtern Direction, through Nieder Eckenheim, Liel and Schlingen, to Steinſtadt, where it falls into the Rhine. At Schlingen the Hills on the Right of the Rivulet, (which are ſteep and covered with Vineyards) turn ſuddenly to the Northward, and running in that Direction towards Muhlheim, from the Eaſtern Boundary of the Plain; but thoſe on the Left Bank of the Rivulet, which are very high and commanding, continue quite to the Rhine, when they terminate abruptly. Not far from the Source of the above mentioned Rivulet, there riſes another, which, taking an oppoſite, that is South-Eaſterly Direction, paſſes through Sitzenkirchen, and, at the Village of Candern, falls into the Rivulet of that Name; which, running South and South-Weſt through a very deep, and, for a conſiderable Diſtance, almoſt unpaſſable Ravine, diſcharges itſelf into the Rhine Six or Seven Engliſh Miles above Steinſtadt. A Third Rivulet, riſing about an Engliſh Mile to the Weſtward of Cantern, runs in a nearly Parallel Direction to the latter, through Feuerbach, Riedlingen and Bademnuhle, and falls into the Rhine a little below the Mouth of Cantern.

Between the Heads of the above mentioned Ravines is a Chain of high rugged Hills, covered with extenſive and very thick Woods.

In this almoſt inattackable Situation was placed the Right Wing of the Enemy's Army. The Corps which covered the Extremity of it occupied Cantern, Sitzenkirchen, and the ſurrounding Heights, from whence the Line proceeded along the Hills above Ober and Nieder Eckenheim, Liel, Schlingen and Steinſtadt, all of which Places were ſtrongly occupied; and the Left Flank of the Line came quite to the Rhine, which runs cloſe under the Heights of Steinſtadt. Advanced before the Center of his Army the Enemy had a very ſtrong Corps of Infantry on the Heights and in the Vineyards between Schlingen and Feldberg.

About an Engliſh Mile in the Rear of the Centre of the Poſition, that is, to the Southward of Liel, is the Village of Tannenkirch; between it and Liel is the higheſt Hill of the whole Poſition; and from Tannenkirch the Ground falls towards the Ravine in which Riedlingen is ſituated: So that, in caſe of the Right Wing being driven from the extremely ſtrong Ground on which it was poſted, it had, (by falling back to the Heights of Tannenkirch) another good Poſition, rather *en Potence*, indeed, to that of the Left Wing between Schlingen and Steinſtadt, but the ſalient Part is ſecured by the high and almoſt inattackable Hill between Tannenkirch and Liel.

An Attempt to oblige Moreau to quit his Poſition, by marching a very ſtrong Column through the Mountains on the Left Bank of the Cander, and through the Wiſenthal, ſo as to threaten his Communication with his Tete-de-Pont at Huningen, would have been too tedious an Operation in the preſent Situation of Affairs, and attended with the utmoſt Difficulty now that the Rains have rendered the Roads ſo bad. The Archduke therefore determined to attack the Right Wing of the Enemy's Army, and, if poſſible, to diſlodge it from the Hills above Cantern. Feuerbach, Sitzenkirchen, and Ober and Nieder Eckenheim; after gaining Poſſeſſion of which Ground, His Royal Highneſs, if the Enemy had perſevered in maintaining his Poſition, could the next Day have proceeded to the Attack of the Heights behind the Ravine of Redlingen. The Attempt was arduous; but every Thing was to be expected from the Exertions of the Army; for the gallant Examples invariably ſhewn the Troops, in the moſt trying Situations, by the BROTHER of their EMPEROR, and the great Ability with which he has commanded them, has inſpired the whole Army with a Degree of Confidence in and Attachment to His Royal Highneſs, which is carried to Enthuſiaſm.

The Attack was performed in the following Manner.—The Army was divided into Four principal Columns: The Firſt, or Right Column, conſiſted of the Prince de Condé's Corps, commanded by His Serene Highneſs, it's Advanced Guard being led by the Duke d'Enghien: The Second Column conſiſted of Nine Battalions and Twenty-ſix Squadrons, commanded by the Prince of Furſtenberg: The Third Column of Eleven Battalions and a Brigade of Cavalry, under General La Tour; and the Fourth Column conſiſted of the whole Advanced Guard of the Army, under Major-General Nauendorf.

The Two Firſt Columns were deſtined to employ the Enemy ſo as to prevent his detaching conſiderably from his Left Wing, but not to attempt any real Attack on the Main Poſition of that Wing, the Ground from Schlingen to the Rhine being too ſtrong to admit of it.

The Third and Fourth Columns were to make the real Attack on the Enemy's Right Wing, and to endeavour to get round his Flank.

The Prince of Condé's Column aſſembled at Neuburg, and advanced to Steinſtadt, which Village they attacked and carried, and maintained with great Firmneſs